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Montana Employment AND Labor Force Trends

A Quarterly Publication of the Montana Department of Labor and Industry's Research and Analysis Bureau

3rd Quarter 1996 **Volume 26, Number 3**

Economic Highlights & Employment Outlook

Montana's **Civilian Labor Force** averaged 454,600 for the third quarter of 1996—up 4,200 over the previous quarter, and 15,700 over the third quarter of 1995.

Employment

The number of Montanans **employed** during the quarter averaged 433,500—up 6,800 over the quarter and 17,400 over the year.

Unemployment

About 21,100 Montanans were estimated to be **unemployed** during the quarter—about 2,600 fewer than the previous quarter and 1,700 fewer than the third quarter of 1995.

The **average unemployment rate** for the quarter was 4.7 percent—0.6 percent below the previous quarter and 0.5 percent below third quarter 1995.

Continued on page 2

Job Projections for Montana's Occupations 1994-2005

The Montana Department of Labor and Industry's Research and Analysis Bureau estimates about 155,700 wage and salary type jobs will open up in Montana from 1994-2005. This includes about 76,700 jobs generated by industry growth in the state AND jobs opening up when workers leave existing jobs for various reasons. All in all, Montana workers should see about 14,200 full- and part-time job openings opening up each year.

These job projections are included in a new job projections publication that will be available soon from the Research and Analysis Bureau. *(See how to order a copy on page 4.)*

Continued on page 5

Quarterly Trends

	— Montana —				— U.S. —
Quarter	Montana Civilian Labor Force*	Montanans Employed	Montanans Unemployed	Unemployment Rate (Montana)	Unemployment Rate (U.S.)
1996 - 3rd	454,600	433,500	21,100	4.7%	5.2%
1996 - 2nd	450,400	426,700	23,700	5.3%	5.4%
1996 - 1st	443,400	413,800	29,600	6.7%	5.6%
1995 - 4th	433,600	407,100	26,500	6.1%	5.5%
1995 - 3rd	438,900	416,100	22,800	5.2%	5.6%
1995 - 2nd	436,700	412,300	24,400	5.6%	5.7%

*Rounded Civilian Labor Force Numbers, 1996 Benchmark (Not Seasonally Adjusted)

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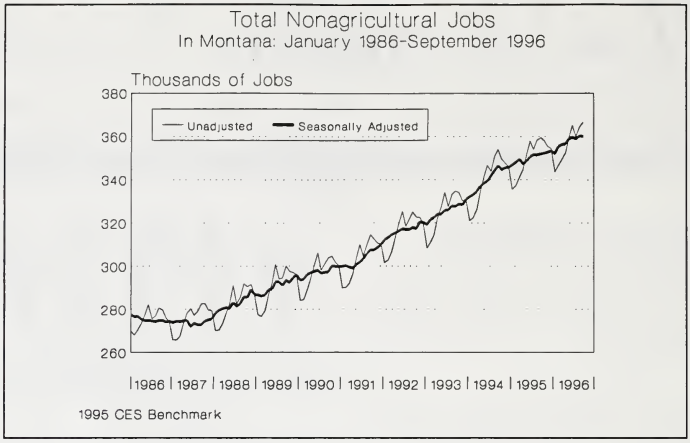
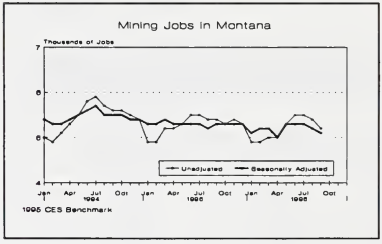


Total Nonagricultural Employment

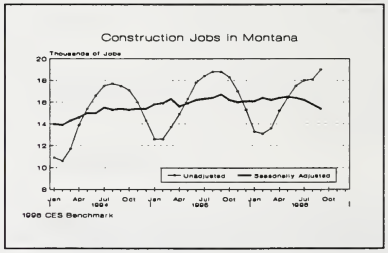
(NOTE: Numbers may not total due to rounding.)

Continued from page 1

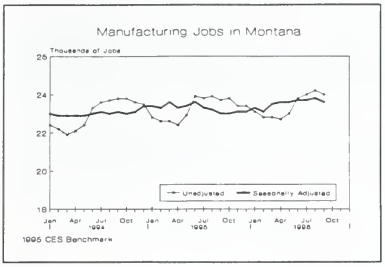
Total **nonagricultural wage and salary employment** for the third quarter of 1996 averaged 363,600 jobs—up 4,600 over the quarter and 6,300 over the year. All but about 100 of the jobs gained over-the-year were in the **private sector**, with job levels holding the same as the year before in the **government sector.**



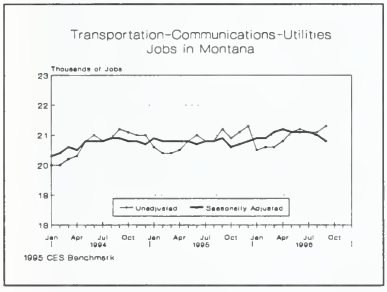
MINING averaged 5,400 jobs during the third quarter—up only about 100 jobs from the previous quarter, and staying the same over the year.



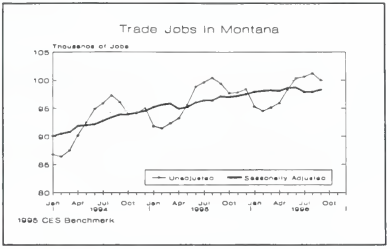
CONSTRUCTION averaged 18,400 jobs—up about 2,000 jobs over the previous quarter, but down about 300 jobs over the year. Over the quarter, **heavy construction** was up 1,000 jobs, **special trade** was up 500 jobs, and **general building contractors** was up 400. Over the year, **heavy construction** was up 400 jobs—while **general building contractors** was down 500 and **special trade** was down 300.



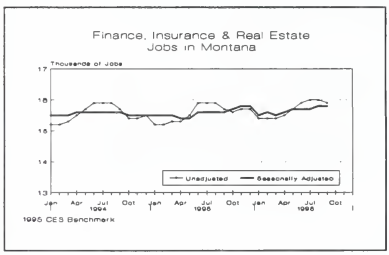
MANUFACTURING averaged 24,100 jobs for the quarter—up 900 jobs over the quarter and 300 over the year. Most of the quarterly job gains came in **logging**. Very small over-the-year gains in **primary metal industries** and **printing & publishing** helped to offset a small over-the-year job loss in **sawmills & planing**.



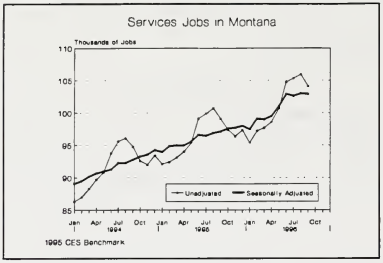
TRANSPORTATION, COMMUNICATIONS & UTILITIES (TCU) averaged 21,200 for the quarter—up about 200 jobs over the previous quarter and 300 jobs over the year. Over the quarter, **railroad transportation** held steady—and the rest of the TCU sectors contributed small gains to offset a 300 job decline in **local & interurban transportation.** A small over-the-year job gain came in **communications.**



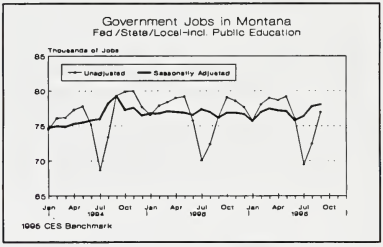
TRADE jobs averaged 100,600 for the quarter—up about 2,400 over the quarter and 800 over the year. Half of the quarterly gain was in **eating & drinking places**—with **miscellaneous retail, food stores** and **gas stations** also showing job gains. Small over-the-year gains came in **department stores, gas stations** and **miscellaneous retail. Eating & drinking places** was up 200 jobs over the year.



FINANCE, INSURANCE & REAL ESTATE (FIRE) averaged 16,000 jobs for the quarter—up about 300 jobs over the quarter and 200 jobs over the year. The quarterly gain came from small job growth activity in **commercial banks, insurance carriers** and **real estate. Insurance carriers** showed a small gain of about 100 jobs over the year.



SERVICES averaged 105,100 jobs—up about 3,800 jobs over the quarter and 5,200 jobs over the year. More than half the over-the-quarter gain was in **hotels & other lodging**—with **business services** and **amusement, including movies** also showing significant job gains. The largest over-the-year gain was in **business services**—with **health services, membership organizations, hospitals, hotels & other lodging places, automobiles & miscellaneous repair, social services** and **engineering & management** posting more modest job gains.



TOTAL GOVERNMENT jobs in Montana averaged 73,000 for third quarter 1996—down about 5,000 jobs from the previous quarter and staying nearly the same over the year. **Total federal government** increased by a seasonal 1,800 jobs over the quarter, and was also up about 500 jobs over the year. **Total state government** was down about 700 jobs over the quarter, but was up about 500 jobs over the year. **Total local government** was down a seasonal 5,900 jobs from the previous quarter because of the summer public school break, and was also down 800 jobs over the year.

Average Weekly Hours & Earnings

Average weekly earnings for production workers averaged $346.86 during the third quarter of 1996—up $8.62 over the previous quarter and up $5.28 over the year.

Average weekly hours for the quarter averaged 32.6—up 0.6 hours over the previous quarter, and up 0.1 hours over the third quarter of 1995.

Average hourly earnings averaged $10.64 —up 7 cents over the quarter and up 13 cents over the year.

Job Projections for Montana's Industries and Occupations 1994 - 2005

The Department of Labor and Industry's Research and Analysis Bureau's latest job projections publication will be available soon.

It includes industry and occupational job projections helpful in anticipating which industries and occupations are likely to show job growth in the near future, and which are not.

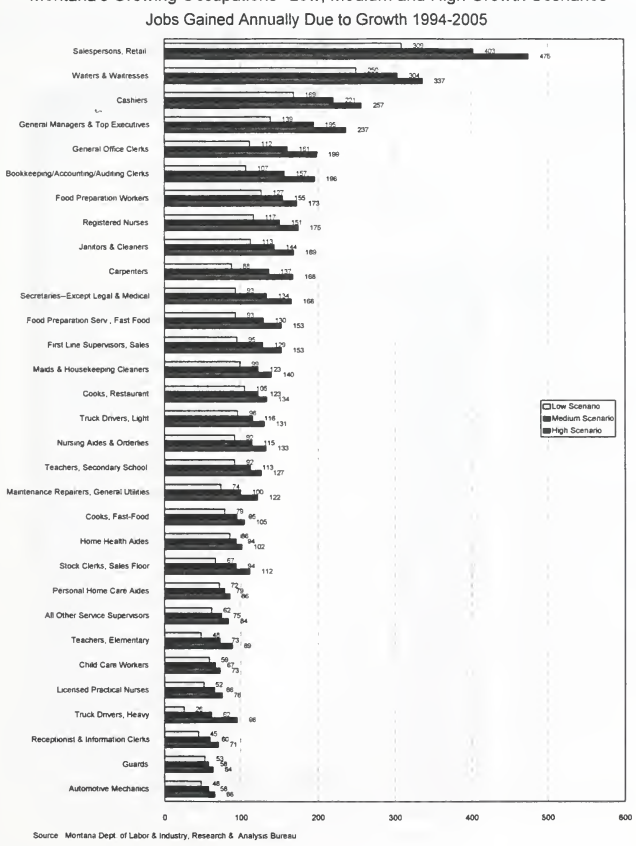
Industry and occupational job projections featured in this publication were made to the year 2005 based on 1994 data, and were partly based on past employment trends and the likelihood those trends will continue. Information is included on comparable projections for the nation prepared by the U. S. Department of Labor's Bureau of Labor Statistics.

If you would like to receive a free copy of *Job Projections for Montana's Industries and Occupations, 1994 - 2005*, call us toll free 1-800-633-0229 from inside Montana or 1-800-541-3904 from outside Montana. Much of the information included in the publication is also available on the internet at *http://jsd.dli.mt.gov/lmi/lmi.htm* .

Occupations Projected to Show Job Growth

Continued from page 1

According to bureau projections, **retail trade** (including eating & drinking places) continues to provide the most job opportunities for Montanans. The chart below shows those occupations projected to show the most job growth through the year 2005 due only to industry growth and changes in occupational structures within industries using low, medium and high growth scenarios. Looking at the medium growth scenario, **retail salespersons** top the list, followed by **waiters & waitresses**, **cashiers**, **general managers & top executives**, **general office clerks**, **bookkeeping/accounting/auditing clerks**, **food preparation/service fast-food workers** and **registered nurses**.



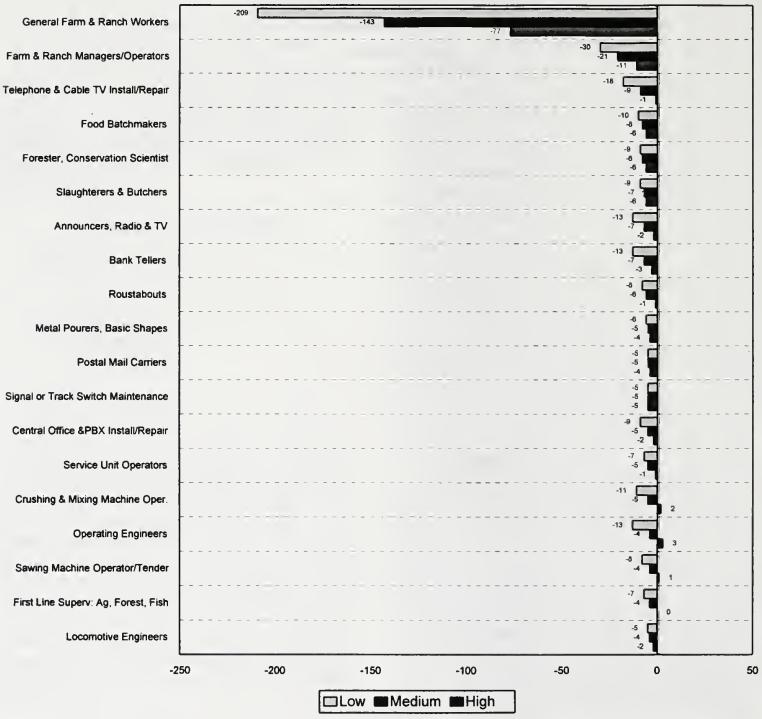
Source Montana Dept of Labor & Industry, Research & Analysis Bureau

Occupations Projected to Show Job Declines

By far, the occupation estimated to show the greatest decline in jobs is **general farm & ranch workers** with a projected loss of about 143 jobs annually during the 11-year span under a scenario of medium growth in Montana's economy. The projected job losses drop dramatically after general farm & ranch workers to **farm & ranch managers/operators** losing about 21 jobs annually; **telephone & cable TV installers/repairers** 9 jobs annually; **food batchmakers** and **forester, conservation scientist** 8 jobs each; **slaughterers and butchers, radio & TV announcers** and **bank tellers** 7 each.

The table below shows those occupations projected to lose the most jobs through the year 2005 due to industry decline and changes in occupational structures within industries.

Montana's Declining Occupations--Low, Medium and High Scenarios
Jobs Lost Annually Due to Decline 1994-2005



Source: Montana Dept. of Labor & Industry, Research & Analysis Bureau

Occupations Increasing Due to Both Growth AND Replacements

The Research and Analysis Bureau also made projections on annual job openings based on growth AND replacements. Growth is the increase in demand for workers in specific occupations—and replacements arise from the need to replace workers leaving the labor force (i.e., due to death, retirement, going home to care for children or a sick relative, taking a job in another state, etc.).

Usually openings resulting from replacement needs are greater than those from increased demand and more jobs will generally be available in large occupations which experience a need to replace workers rather than in occupations experiencing actual growth in demand. Job openings due to growth AND replacements may differ from openings due to just growth.

The occupations in Montana with the largest numbers of projected annual job openings from growth AND replacements are: **retail salespersons, waiters and waitresses, cashiers, general managers & top executives, general office clerks, food preparation/ service fast-food workers, bookkeeping/accounting/auditing clerks, secretaries (except legal & medical), food preparation workers, janitors & cleaners and registered nurses.**

The table below shows those occupations adding more than 100 jobs a year through the year 2005 due to an increase in demand for AND replacement of workers leaving jobs for a variety of reasons according to low, medium and high growth scenarios.

Estimated Annual Job Openings Due to Growth AND Replacements in Montana 1994-2005

Occupation	Low Scenario	Medium Scenario	High Scenario
Salespersons, Retail	735	829	901
Waiters & Waitresses	613	667	700
Cashiers	455	508	544
General Managers & Top Exec.	263	319	361
General Office Clerks	260	309	347
Food Preparation & Serv., Fast Food	272	309	332
Bookkeeping/Account/Auditing Clerks	248	298	337
Secretaries, Exc. Legal & Med	250	291	323
Food Preparation Workers	255	283	301
Janitors & Cleaners	237	268	293
Registered Nurses	208	242	266
Teachers, Secondary School	208	229	243
First Line Supervisors, Sales	172	206	230
Carpenters	152	201	232
Teachers, Elementary	166	191	207
Maids & Housekeeping Cleaners	164	188	205
Cooks, Restaurant	169	187	198
Truck Drivers, Light	155	175	190
Bartenders	147	169	183
Stock Clerks, Sales Floor	141	168	186
Nursing Aides & Orderlies	144	167	185
Maintenance Repairers, Gen. Util.	135	161	183
Truck Drivers, Heavy	124	160	194
Cooks, Fast-Food	138	154	164
First Line Supervisors, Clerical	112	128	141
Automotive Mechanics	106	116	124
Home Health Aides	105	113	121
Other Sales Reps, Exc. Retail	93	113	129
All Other Service Supervisors	99	112	121
Licensed Practical Nurses	91	105	115
All Other Helpers, Laborers, Movers	78	104	128
General Farm & Ranch Workers	104	104	104
Dining Room & Bartender Helpers	93	101	106

Source: Montana Dept. of Labor & Industry, Research & Analysis Bureau

Industry News from Around the State

Agriculture

- **The 1996 Flathead cherry crop** turned out to be only about 75 percent as large as anticipated, but the cherries were of good quality, according to the manager of the Flathead Lake Cherry Growers warehouse. He says Lapins cherries outperformed the traditional Lamberts.

Mining

- **Golden Sunlight Mine** located north of Whitehall has laid off 73 of its 290 employees and transferred about 10 others to other facilities operated by its parent company, Placer Dome U.S. Inc. Eighteen of the laid-off employees either retired or voluntarily accepted a severance package; 55 received involuntary layoff notices. A mine spokesman says the layoffs were made to keep the mine in operation until its projected end in 2009—or possibly beyond.
- **The TVX Mineral Hill Mine** northeast of Gardiner shut down in early September, laying off 130 non-salaried workers. Newspaper reports said the mine had run out of mineable ore. The laid-off workers were advanced two months severance pay.
- **Santa Fe Pacific Minerals Corporation** closed its Helena office in August and a spokesman says exploration drilling around the old mining town of Elkhorn has been put on indefinite standby. Four or 5 employees were directly affected by the layoff.
- **Peabody Western Coal's Big Sky Mine** has hired some of the workers laid off earlier in the year at Montana Power Co. operations in the Colstrip area. A Peabody spokesman says Peabody was able to pick up some of the customers Montana Power subsidiary Western Energy lost. He says the Big Sky Mine has added about 50 employees over the past 2 years.
- **President Clinton** signed an agreement in August to trade federal lands for Crown Butte Mines Inc. mineral holdings located near the northeast corner of Yellowstone Park in order to prevent development of a planned gold mine there.

Construction

- **Large work crews have started work** on an 800-mile pipeline being constructed to carry Canadian oil through Montana to Casper, Wyo. The 24-inch, underground pipeline will enter Montana north of Havre and exit southeast of Billings. The cost of the Express Pipeline Inc. project is estimated at $390 million.
- **Funding has been approved** to finance construction and maintenance projects on state university campuses. Bozeman campus projects include a $10 million renovation of the Brick Breeden Field House, a $6 million upgrade of underground utilities, a $2 million renovation of the Reno H. Sales Stadium and $5.2 million worth of maintenance and dormitory renovation projects. The Billings campus projects include a $3.6 million parking garage and $1.2 million to buy and remodel a building adjoining campus to house the College of Business. The Missoula campus projects include $6.5 million to expand a planned renovation of the field house. In addition, there is a $4.5 project planned to renovate the chemistry building at the Montana Tech campus in Butte.
- **The Montana Health Facility Authority** has approved the sale of bonds to build a new state hospital at Warm Springs estimated to cost $21 million.
- **Work has begun on renovating** the state Capitol building. The first phase of the project involves repairing the building's roof and exterior sandstone walls.
- **Construction has begun** on the Lewis and Clark Interpretive Center at Great Falls. Total cost of the project is estimated to be $5.7 million. The center is expected to open by late 1997 or early 1998.
- **The General Mills flour mill** in Great Falls has announced a $12 million expansion to double its capacity. A spokesman says the company hopes to have work completed on a 6-story addition by spring of 1997. Part of the expansion is designed to allow directly feeding flour to the $18 million Pasta Montana plant being constructed nearby.

- **Ground breaking has taken place** at the site of Advanced Silicon Materials Inc.'s (ASiMI) $478 million production plant near Butte. Officials say the peak construction period will be during the summer of 1997, with more than 900 laborers at work on the project.

Manufacturing

- **Semitool Inc.** has laid off about ~~1,500~~ 150 workers at its Kalispell semiconductor equipment plant. A spokesman says the company needed to lay off about 10 percent of its work force because of slowing customer demand for Semitool products. The company's work force is still larger than a year earlier, he says.
- **Funding has been finalized** to build an $18 million pasta manufacturing plant in Great Falls. Spokesmen say the Pasta Montana plant will manufacture pasta on a contract basis using durum wheat grown in Montana. Construction is to begin in October, with production expected to begin as soon as the summer of 1997. When operational, the plant is expected to employ 50 to 100 workers.
- **Ultrafem Inc.'s factory** is up and running. Company officials originally planned to open a factory in Lolo by 1993. Instead, the company opened a factory in Missoula this year. Ten people work in the company's administration offices, and another 75 work in the factory, according to a spokesman. The factory manufactures a feminine-hygiene product.
- **Missoula's Thompson Dental Manufacturing** has merged into Moyco Technologies Inc., a Pennsylvania-based company that makes dental supplies and commercial abrasive materials. The Missoula factory will remain in Missoula, where it operates around-the-clock and employs 60 workers.

Transportation, Communications & Utilities

- **About 50 maintenance workers** are being added to the work force at the Burlington Northern Santa Fe shops in Havre. They will be working to help maintain 150 new locomotives being purchased from the General Electric Co. The 4,400-horsepower locomotives feature new computer-based technology and electronic air brakes, and can be interspersed throughout a train for improved train handling. A BNSF spokesman says the railroad anticipates increased traffic along its northern corridor.

Finance, Insurance & Real Estate

- **WesterFed Financial Corp.** of Missoula has announced plans to merge with Security Bancorp of Billings. If approved, the merger would create the largest publicly-traded banking institution headquartered in Montana. A WesterFed spokesman says plans call for the combined company to be based in Missoula and to use the Western Federal name for all offices.

Trade

- **G.R. Herberger's** will close its downtown Billings department store early in 1997, according to the company's president. He says it is not economically viable to continue operating stores both downtown and in that city's Rimrock Mall. The mall store will remain open.
- **The Ernst Home Center Inc**. chain is going out of business and will close all its stores in Montana. Company spokesmen originally said only the Billings, Great Falls and Helena stores would be closed as part of a Chapter 11 reorganization. Then it was announced that stores would also be closed in Bozeman, Kalispell and Missoula. Each of the stores employs about 20 to 35 full- and part-time employees, according to newspaper reports.
- **A Great Falls computer company** closed its retail operation in Great Falls in August and is moving its wholesale operation to a Washington, D.C. suburb. Liberty Research Group Inc.'s president says the company needs to concentrate on its wholesale business, and an important group of European customers is best served from the East Coast. Customers have been informed of arrangements made to honor warranty commitments.
- **Dan Bailey's Fly Shop** plans to open an angling store in Japan, where much of its mail-order business comes from. Due to very high rents, its Tokyo store will be only about a quarter the size of its Livingston store. A Japanese man formerly involved with a large angling store in Tokyo has been training in Livingston to become manager of the new store.

- **Thurman has opened** a fifth store in Montana. Located in Bozeman, the store is a smaller version of other Thurman stores, carrying lots of home improvement supplies—but no building materials. Other Thurman stores are located in Billings, Butte, Great Falls and Missoula.
- **Blue Cross/Blue Shield of Montana** and Western Montana Clinic have announced plans to join in the creation of a community-based health plan that combines medical services with insurance coverage. Blue Cross/Blue Shield and the Great Falls Clinic already have formed a similar health plan.
- **A worldwide university** with programs on more than 40 military bases around the world has opened a branch at Malmstrom Air Force Base. Troy State University offers master's degrees in management, human resources and international relations. Classes are offered at night or on weekends. Most Troy State students have military backgrounds, but the public is welcome to enroll also.

Services

- **A Virginia company** has announced plans to locate a warranty service call center in Great Falls. National Electronics Warranty Corp. hopes to open the downtown center by November. A spokesman says the company contracts with big retailers to field calls from customers and make referrals to repair or maintenance centers. The company is also hired by credit card companies to provide warranty and replacements on goods purchased with those credit cards. The company expects to employ 50 workers initially.
- **The state Department of Public Health** and Human Services has approved a certificate of need for a tribally-owned nursing home near the Indian Health Service hospital in Crow Agency. The approval clears the way for construction of a 40-bed, long-term care facility estimated to cost $1.5 million. Crow Tribe spokesmen say they expect the nursing home to be used by both Crow and Northern Cheyenne. The home would be financed by loans and tribal funding.
- **Filming of the Robert Redford movie** "Horse Whisperer" is scheduled for the summer of 1997 in southcentral Montana.

Government

- **The U.S. Forest Service** plans to reduce staff by 10 positions in the Lewis and Clark National Forest and 19 in the Helena National Forest by 1998 through retirement or attrition. Plans also call for the 2 forests to eventually share as many as 36 positions, according to a Forest Service spokesman.
- **Malmstrom Air Force Base** has been selected as the site of 2 new missions which will help offset jobs lost at the base as the 43rd Air Refueling Group moved to MacDill Air Force Base in Florida with about 700 military and civilian positions. Malmstrom has been selected as the site for a new RED HORSE civil engineering mission that will bring about 280 active-duty personnel to Great Falls and make use of about 120 members of the Montana Air National Guard. The base has also been chosen as a landing site for test flights of the experimental X-33 spaceship being developed for use as a space shuttle vehicle. NASA spokesmen say 13 of 15 test flights scheduled during 1999 would land at Malmstrom.

Information used in the preceding industry briefs was gathered primarily from state newspaper reports.

TABLE 1-A
MONTANA MONTHLY LABOR FORCE BY COUNTY
LABOR FORCE STATISTICS

96 BMK
SEPTEMBER 1996 (P)

COUNTY	CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE	EMPLOY-MENT	UNEMPLOY-MENT	UNEMPLOYMENT RATE
MONTANA	449,524	429,015	20,509	4.6%
YELLOWSTONE	69,128	66,305	2,823	4.1%
CASCADE	36,412	34,753	1,659	4.6%
BEAVERHEAD	5,006	4,839	167	3.3%
BIG HORN	4,509	3,982	527	11.7%
BLAINE	2,904	2,627	277	9.5%
BROADWATER	1,870	1,782	88	4.7%
CARBON	4,041	3,807	234	5.8%
CARTER	895	888	7	0.8%
CHOUTEAU	2,587	2,503	84	3.2%
CUSTER	6,285	6,070	215	3.4%
DANIELS	1,316	1,283	33	2.5%
DAWSON	5,165	5,039	126	2.4%
DEER LODGE	3,785	3,570	215	5.7%
FALLON	1,518	1,482	36	2.4%
FERGUS	5,708	5,465	243	4.3%
FLATHEAD	39,364	37,197	2,167	5.5%
GALLATIN	36,879	36,153	726	2.0%
GARFIELD	932	906	26	2.8%
GLACIER	6,465	5,744	721	11.2%
GOLDEN VALLEY	512	486	26	5.1%
GRANITE	968	925	43	4.4%
HILL	9,719	9,366	353	3.6%
JEFFERSON	4,661	4,379	282	6.1%
JUDITH BASIN	990	952	38	3.8%
LAKE	10,717	10,015	702	6.6%
LEWIS & CLARK	27,320	26,270	1,050	3.8%
LIBERTY	998	981	17	1.7%
LINCOLN	7,040	6,419	621	8.8%
MCCONE	1,122	1,089	33	2.9%
MADISON	3,274	3,176	98	3.0%
MEAGHER	989	953	36	3.6%
MINERAL	1,553	1,429	124	8.0%
MISSOULA	50,726	48,879	1,847	3.6%
MUSSELSHELL	1,862	1,716	146	7.8%
PARK	10,794	10,324	470	4.4%
PETROLEUM	316	304	12	3.8%
PHILLIPS	2,477	2,298	179	7.2%
PONDERA	3,038	2,895	143	4.7%
POWDER RIVER	1,181	1,160	21	1.8%
POWELL	2,331	2,233	98	4.2%
PRAIRIE	698	674	24	3.4%
RAVALLI	15,388	14,739	649	4.2%
RICHLAND	5,420	5,162	258	4.8%
ROOSEVELT	4,441	4,064	377	8.5%
ROSEBUD	4,996	4,526	470	9.4%
SANDERS	3,915	3,519	396	10.1%
SHERIDAN	2,140	2,102	38	1.8%
SILVER BOW	17,107	16,124	983	5.7%
STILLWATER	3,807	3,642	165	4.3%
SWEET GRASS	1,671	1,630	41	2.5%
TETON	3,109	3,018	91	2.9%
TOOLE	2,816	2,737	79	2.8%
TREASURE	475	461	14	2.9%
VALLEY	4,426	4,278	148	3.3%
WHEATLAND	1,184	1,143	41	3.5%
WIBAUX	575	554	21	3.7%
L & C/JEFFERSON LMA	31,981	30,649	1,332	4.2%
MSLA/RAVALLI LMA	66,114	63,618	2,496	3.8%

SOURCE FOR DATA: SEE TECHNICAL NOTE S-1 ON FINAL PAGE

TABLE 1-B
MONTANA MONTHLY LABOR FORCE BY COUNTY
LABOR FORCE STATISTICS

96 BMK
AUGUST 1996 (R)

COUNTY	CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE	EMPLOY-MENT	UNEMPLOY-MENT	UNEMPLOYMENT RATE
MONTANA	454,835	434,205	20,630	4.5%
YELLOWSTONE	69,988	66,935	3,053	4.4%
CASCADE	37,236	35,566	1,670	4.5%
BEAVERHEAD	4,941	4,783	158	3.2%
BIG HORN	4,405	3,916	489	11.1%
BLAINE	2,808	2,555	253	9.0%
BROADWATER	1,912	1,837	75	3.9%
CARBON	3,987	3,759	228	5.7%
CARTER	908	898	10	1.1%
CHOUTEAU	2,558	2,490	68	2.7%
CUSTER	6,367	6,137	230	3.6%
DANIELS	1,258	1,231	27	2.1%
DAWSON	5,110	5,004	106	2.1%
DEER LODGE	3,912	3,649	263	6.7%
FALLON	1,520	1,476	44	2.9%
FERGUS	5,617	5,356	261	4.6%
FLATHEAD	40,753	38,745	2,008	4.9%
GALLATIN	38,604	37,912	692	1.8%
GARFIELD	911	888	23	2.5%
GLACIER	6,702	5,892	810	12.1%
GOLDEN VALLEY	484	455	29	6.0%
GRANITE	946	888	58	6.1%
HILL	9,914	9,489	425	4.3%
JEFFERSON	4,722	4,456	266	5.6%
JUDITH BASIN	940	909	31	3.3%
LAKE	10,765	10,108	657	6.1%
LEWIS & CLARK	27,858	26,731	1,127	4.0%
LIBERTY	953	938	15	1.6%
LINCOLN	7,338	6,656	682	9.3%
MCCONE	1,102	1,075	27	2.5%
MADISON	3,131	3,032	99	3.2%
MEAGHER	902	869	33	3.7%
MINERAL	1,515	1,393	122	8.1%
MISSOULA	50,728	48,927	1,801	3.6%
MUSSELSHELL	1,727	1,588	139	8.0%
PARK	11,240	10,915	325	2.9%
PETROLEUM	322	310	12	3.7%
PHILLIPS	2,492	2,324	168	6.7%
PONDERA	3,024	2,873	151	5.0%
POWDER RIVER	1,127	1,110	17	1.5%
POWELL	2,281	2,198	83	3.6%
PRAIRIE	660	639	21	3.2%
RAVALLI	15,381	14,753	628	4.1%
RICHLAND	5,495	5,192	303	5.5%
ROOSEVELT	4,335	3,906	429	9.9%
ROSEBUD	4,943	4,446	497	10.1%
SANDERS	3,724	3,328	396	10.6%
SHERIDAN	2,118	2,081	37	1.7%
SILVER BOW	17,381	16,405	976	5.6%
STILLWATER	3,627	3,482	145	4.0%
SWEET GRASS	1,599	1,560	39	2.4%
TETON	2,992	2,901	91	3.0%
TOOLE	2,789	2,702	87	3.1%
TREASURE	493	476	17	3.4%
VALLEY	4,582	4,424	158	3.4%
WHEATLAND	1,142	1,098	44	3.9%
WIBAUX	565	538	27	4.8%
L & C/JEFFERSON LMA	32,580	31,187	1,393	4.3%
MSLA/RAVALLI LMA	66,109	63,680	2,429	3.7%

SOURCE FOR DATA: SEE TECHNICAL NOTE S-1 ON FINAL PAGE

TABLE 1-C
MONTANA MONTHLY LABOR FORCE BY COUNTY
LABOR FORCE STATISTICS

96 BMK
JULY 1996 (R)

COUNTY	CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE	EMPLOY-MENT	UNEMPLOY-MENT	UNEMPLOYMENT RATE
MONTANA	459,447	437,160	22,287	4.9%
YELLOWSTONE	70,565	67,269	3,296	4.7%
CASCADE	37,505	35,789	1,716	4.6%
BEAVERHEAD	5,037	4,849	188	3.7%
BIG HORN	4,407	3,898	509	11.5%
BLAINE	2,812	2,567	245	8.7%
BROADWATER	1,842	1,760	82	4.5%
CARBON	3,997	3,776	221	5.5%
CARTER	907	895	12	1.3%
CHOUTEAU	2,595	2,511	84	3.2%
CUSTER	6,551	6,308	243	3.7%
DANIELS	1,267	1,241	26	2.1%
DAWSON	5,229	5,097	132	2.5%
DEER LODGE	3,954	3,677	277	7.0%
FALLON	1,518	1,480	38	2.5%
FERGUS	5,794	5,487	307	5.3%
FLATHEAD	41,296	39,089	2,207	5.3%
GALLATIN	38,936	38,216	720	1.8%
GARFIELD	923	899	24	2.6%
GLACIER	6,744	5,872	872	12.9%
GOLDEN VALLEY	500	468	32	6.4%
GRANITE	907	853	54	6.0%
HILL	10,086	9,605	481	4.8%
JEFFERSON	4,694	4,502	192	4.1%
JUDITH BASIN	940	902	38	4.0%
LAKE	10,770	10,102	668	6.2%
LEWIS & CLARK	28,199	27,004	1,195	4.2%
LIBERTY	953	937	16	1.7%
LINCOLN	7,124	6,414	710	10.0%
MCCONE	1,114	1,080	34	3.1%
MADISON	3,245	3,139	106	3.3%
MEAGHER	966	924	42	4.3%
MINERAL	1,565	1,431	134	8.6%
MISSOULA	51,376	49,375	2,001	3.9%
MUSSELSHELL	1,852	1,686	166	9.0%
PARK	11,443	11,068	375	3.3%
PETROLEUM	304	296	8	2.6%
PHILLIPS	2,569	2,363	206	8.0%
PONDERA	3,021	2,861	160	5.3%
POWDER RIVER	1,144	1,116	28	2.4%
POWELL	2,243	2,155	88	3.9%
PRAIRIE	659	627	32	4.9%
RAVALLI	15,610	14,889	721	4.6%
RICHLAND	5,452	5,105	347	6.4%
ROOSEVELT	4,525	4,078	447	9.9%
ROSEBUD	5,166	4,530	636	12.3%
SANDERS	3,714	3,259	455	12.3%
SHERIDAN	2,162	2,122	40	1.9%
SILVER BOW	17,343	16,317	1,026	5.9%
STILLWATER	3,739	3,573	166	4.4%
SWEET GRASS	1,560	1,530	30	1.9%
TETON	2,972	2,880	92	3.1%
TOOLE	2,876	2,778	98	3.4%
TREASURE	486	468	18	3.7%
VALLEY	4,596	4,424	172	3.7%
WHEATLAND	1,129	1,077	52	4.6%
WIBAUX	560	542	18	3.2%
L & C/JEFFERSON LMA	32,893	31,506	1,387	4.2%
MSLA/RAVALLI LMA	66,986	64,264	2,722	4.1%

SOURCE FOR DATA: SEE TECHNICAL NOTE S-1 ON FINAL PAGE

TABLE II
MONTANA CURRENT POPULATION SURVEY STATISTICS
(IN THOUSANDS)

1996 ANNUAL DATA	JAN	FEB	MAR	APR	MAY	JUN	JUL	AUG	SEP	OCT	NOV	DEC	AVG
CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE 1/	440.0	445.1	445.1	447.5	447.0	456.6	459.4	454.8	449.5				
EMPLOYED PERSONS	409.9	413.9	417.7	422.8	424.3	432.9	437.1	434.2	429.0				
LABOR MANAGEMENT DISPUTE 2/	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0				
PERSONS EMPLOYED IN AGRICULTURE	27.7	26.6	30.4	31.5	32.5	32.4	33.8	32.8	32.1				
UNEMPLOYED PERSONS	30.1	31.2	27.4	24.7	22.7	23.7	22.3	20.6	20.5				
% OF LABOR FORCE, UNADJUSTED 3/	6.9%	7.0%	6.2%	5.5%	5.1%	5.2%	4.9%	4.5%	4.6%				
% OF LABOR FORCE, SEASONALLY ADJ	5.8%	5.6%	5.2%	5.7%	5.6%	5.3%	5.4%	5.5%	5.4%				
U.S. UNADJUSTED	6.3%	6.0%	5.8%	5.4%	5.4%	5.5%	5.6%	5.1%	5.0%				
U.S. SEASONALLY ADJUSTED	5.8%	5.5%	5.6%	5.4%	5.6%	5.3%	5.4%	5.1%	5.2%				

1995 ANNUAL DATA	JAN	FEB	MAR	APR	MAY	JUN	JUL	AUG	SEP	OCT	NOV	DEC	AVG
CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE 1/	430.8	435.8	435.2	435.2	433.3	441.4	445.9	440.2	430.6	432.6	433.8	434.3	436.0
EMPLOYED PERSONS	403.3	403.5	407.4	411.2	410.0	415.7	421.9	418.0	408.5	408.4	406.9	405.8	410.0
LABOR MANAGEMENT DISPUTE 2/	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
PERSONS EMPLOYED IN AGRICULTURE	25.2	28.0	28.8	32.1	31.4	32.7	34.7	35.9	32.0	31.6	26.5	26.6	30.5
UNEMPLOYED PERSONS	27.5	32.3	27.8	24.0	23.3	25.7	24.1	22.2	22.1	24.1	26.9	28.5	26.0
% OF LABOR FORCE, UNADJUSTED 3/	6.4%	7.4%	6.4%	5.5%	5.4%	5.8%	5.4%	5.1%	5.1%	5.6%	6.2%	6.6%	5.9%
% OF LABOR FORCE, SEASONALLY ADJ	5.3%	6.0%	5.5%	5.7%	5.9%	5.9%	6.0%	6.1%	6.1%	6.1%	6.2%	6.1%	5.9%
U.S. UNADJUSTED	6.2%	5.9%	5.7%	5.6%	5.5%	5.8%	5.9%	5.6%	5.4%	5.2%	5.3%	5.2%	5.6%
U.S. SEASONALLY ADJUSTED	5.7%	5.4%	5.5%	5.7%	5.6%	5.6%	5.7%	5.6%	5.6%	5.5%	5.6%	5.6%	5.6%

1994 ANNUAL DATA	JAN	FEB	MAR	APR	MAY	JUN	JUL	AUG	SEP	OCT	NOV	DEC	AVG
CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE 1/	427.7	431.3	435.6	439.8	438.5	446.6	452.2	447.7	438.1	436.8	437.1	434.6	439.0
EMPLOYED PERSONS	400.3	403.0	409.4	418.6	419.3	425.5	432.4	430.0	419.9	416.8	414.6	409.3	417.0
LABOR MANAGEMENT DISPUTE 2/	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
PERSONS EMPLOYED IN AGRICULTURE	28.8	27.6	31.3	34.2	35.8	36.1	35.9	33.2	28.1	29.9	23.1	23.0	30.6
UNEMPLOYED PERSONS	27.4	28.3	26.2	21.2	19.2	21.1	19.8	17.7	18.2	20.0	22.5	25.3	22.0
% OF LABOR FORCE, UNADJUSTED 3/	6.4%	6.6%	6.0%	4.8%	4.4%	4.7%	4.4%	3.9%	4.2%	4.6%	5.1%	5.8%	5.1%
% OF LABOR FORCE, SEASONALLY ADJ	5.3%	5.2%	5.1%	5.0%	4.9%	4.8%	4.9%	5.0%	5.1%	5.1%	5.1%	5.4%	5.1%
U.S. UNADJUSTED	7.3%	7.7%	6.8%	6.2%	5.9%	6.2%	6.2%	5.9%	5.6%	5.4%	5.3%	5.1%	6.1%
U.S. SEASONALLY ADJUSTED	6.7%	6.6%	6.5%	6.4%	6.1%	6.1%	6.1%	6.0%	5.8%	5.7%	5.6%	5.4%	6.1%

1993 ANNUAL DATA	JAN	FEB	MAR	APR	MAY	JUN	JUL	AUG	SEP	OCT	NOV	DEC	AVG
CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE 1/	417.3	419.6	422.7	424.6	424.4	433.8	437.5	432.5	424.1	426.4	427.2	427.4	426.0
EMPLOYED PERSONS	384.1	386.5	391.1	398.6	399.7	406.9	412.6	411.0	403.4	404.0	403.0	402.2	400.0
LABOR MANAGEMENT DISPUTE 2/	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
PERSONS EMPLOYED IN AGRICULTURE	24.9	23.3	25.3	27.9	30.3	33.2	34.3	31.6	31.7	28.6	24.8	25.1	28.4
UNEMPLOYED PERSONS	33.2	33.1	31.6	26.0	24.7	26.9	24.9	21.5	20.7	22.4	24.2	25.2	26.0
% OF LABOR FORCE, UNADJUSTED 3/	8.0%	7.9%	7.5%	6.1%	5.8%	6.2%	5.7%	5.0%	4.9%	5.3%	5.7%	5.9%	6.1%
% OF LABOR FORCE, SEASONALLY ADJ	6.8%	6.5%	6.5%	6.3%	6.3%	6.3%	6.3%	6.0%	5.8%	5.8%	5.7%	5.5%	6.1%
U.S. UNADJUSTED	7.9%	7.7%	7.3%	6.8%	6.7%	7.1%	6.9%	6.5%	6.4%	6.3%	6.1%	6.0%	6.8%
U.S. SEASONALLY ADJUSTED	7.1%	7.0%	7.0%	7.0%	6.9%	6.9%	6.8%	6.7%	6.7%	6.7%	6.5%	6.4%	6.8%

1/ESTIMATES BASED ON NATIONAL HOUSEHOLD SAMPLE, CENSUS AND OTHER RELATIONSHIPS: INCLUDES SELF-EMPLOYED, UNPAID FAMILY AND DOMESTIC WORKERS. CURRENT MONTH PRELIMINARY. REVISED TO 1996 BENCHMARKS.
2/NONADDITIVE: INCLUDED IN TOTAL EMPLOYMENT.
3/COMPUTED FROM WHOLE (UNROUNDED) NUMBERS. RESIDENCE SERIES BEGAN IN JANUARY 1970.
*UNDER 50

SOURCE FOR RESIDENCE DATA: SEE TECHNICAL NOTES S-1 AND S-2 ON FINAL PAGE.

TABLE III
MONTANA
STATEWIDE EMPLOYMENT BY INDUSTRY
(IN THOUSANDS)

95BM

1996

(Page 1)

(ESTABLISHMENT DATA) 1996	JAN	FEB	MAR	APR	MAY	JUN	JUL	AUG	SEP	OCT	NOV	DEC	AVG
NONFARM WAGE & SALARY JOBS	343.7	346.6	349.2	352.4	359.7	365.0	360.0	364 4	366.5				
TOTAL PRIVATE	267.9	268.5	270.2	273.7	280.5	288.9	290.5	291.9	289.5				
GOODS PRODUCING	41.3	40.8	41.4	42.9	44.7	46.8	47.5	47.7	48.2				
SERVICE PRODUCING	302.4	305.8	307.8	309.5	315.0	318.2	312.5	316.7	318.3				
PRIVATE SERVICE PRODUCING	226.6	227.7	228.8	230.8	235.8	242.1	243.0	244.2	241.3				
MINING	4.9	4.9	5.0	5.0	5.3	5.5	5.5	5.4	5.2				
METAL MINING	2.0	2.0	2.1	2.1	2.2	2.3	2.3	2.2	2.1				
GOLD & SILVER ORES	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.0	1.0				
COAL MINING	1.0	0.9	0.9	0.9	0.9	0.9	0.9	0.9	0.9				
OIL & GAS EXTRACTION	1.3	1.3	1.3	1.3	1.4	1.4	1.5	1.5	1.4				
NONMETALLIC MINERALS	0.6	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.8	0.9	0.8	0.8	0.8				
CONSTRUCTION	13.3	13.1	13.6	15.2	16.4	17.5	18.0	18.1	19.0				
GENERAL BUILDING CONTRACTORS	4.0	4.0	4.0	4.1	4.2	4.6	4.7	4.8	4.7				
HEAVY CONSTRUCTION CONTRACT.	2.4	2.5	2.9	3.7	4.3	4.6	4.8	4.9	5.9				
SPECIAL TRADE CONTRACTORS	6.9	6.6	6.7	7.4	7.9	8.3	8.5	8.4	8.4				
MANUFACTURING	23.1	22.8	22.8	22.7	23.0	23.8	24.0	24.2	24.0				
DURABLE GOODS	14.2	14.2	14.3	14.2	14.4	15.1	15.3	15.3	14.9				
LUMBER & WOOD PRODUCTS	6.9	6.9	6.7	6.4	6.6	7.0	7.2	7.3	7.1				
*LOGGING	1.4	1.4	1.1	0.8	0.9	1.2	1.4	1.4	1.3				
SAWMILLS & PLANING	3.0	3.0	3.0	3.1	3.2	3.2	3.2	3.3	3.2				
*STONE, CLAY & GLASS	0.8	0.9	0.9	1.0	1.1	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.2				
PRIMARY METAL INDUSTRIES	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.0				
NONDURABLE GOODS	8.9	8.6	8.5	8.5	8.6	8.7	8.7	8.9	9.1				
FOOD & KINDRED PRODUCTS	2.7	2.5	2.4	2.3	2.4	2.4	2.4	2.6	2.8				
PRINTING & PUBLISHING	3.1	3.0	3.0	3.0	3.0	3.1	3.1	3.1	3.1				
TRANS., COMM. & UTILITIES	20.5	20.6	20.6	20.8	21.1	21.2	21.1	21.1	21.3				
TRANSPORTATION	13.0	13.1	13.1	13.2	13.3	13.3	13.1	13.1	13.3				
RAILROAD	3.2	3.2	3.2	3.3	3.3	3.4	3.4	3.3	3.3				
LOCAL & INTERURBAN	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.6	1.5	1.2	0.9	1.0	1.4				
TRUCKING & WAREHOUSE	6.3	6.3	6.2	6.2	6.2	6.4	6.4	6.5	6.3				
COMMUNICATIONS & UTILS	7.5	7.5	7.5	7.6	7.8	7.9	8.0	8.0	8.0				
COMMUNICATIONS	3.4	3.4	3.4	3.4	3.5	3.5	3.6	3.6	3.6				
TELEPHONE COMM.	1.7	1.7	1.7	1.7	1.7	1.8	1.8	1.8	1.7				
ELECTRIC,GAS,SANITARY	4.1	4.1	4.1	4.2	4.3	4.4	4.4	4.4	4.4				
COMBINATION UTILITY	2.4	2.4	2.4	2.4	2.5	2.5	2.5	2.6	2.6				
TRADE	95.3	94.5	95.1	95.9	98.3	100.3	100.6	101.2	100.0				
WHOLESALE TRADE	18.6	18.4	18.7	18.7	19.0	18.9	18.7	18.6	18.4				
WHOLESALE - DURABLES	9.7	9.6	9.8	9.8	9.9	10.0	9.8	9.8	9.7				
WHOLESALE - NONDURABLE	8.9	8.8	8.9	8.9	9.1	8.9	8.9	8.8	8.7				
RETAIL TRADE	76.7	76.1	76.4	77.2	79.3	81.4	81.9	82.6	81.6				
BLDNG MATERIALS, GRDN SUPL	4.0	3.9	4.0	4.0	4.2	4.4	4.4	4.4	4.2				
GENERAL MERCHANDISE	9.2	8.8	8.7	8.7	8.9	9.0	8.9	9.0	9.0				
DEPARTMENT STORES	7.1	6.8	6.8	6.7	6.9	7.0	7.0	7.1	7.2				
FOOD STORES	10.5	10.4	10.4	10.5	10.7	10.9	11.0	11.0	11.0				
AUTOMOTIVE DEALERS	10.5	10.5	10.6	10.7	10.9	11.3	11.3	11.5	11.4				
NEW, USED CAR DEALER	3.6	3.6	3.6	3.7	3.7	3.8	3.8	3.8	3.8				

SOURCE FOR DATA: SEE TECHNICAL NOTE S-4 ON FINAL PAGE

*ITEMS MARKED WITH AN * ARE PRODUCED BY THE MONTANA DEPARTMENT OF LABOR AND INDUSTRY FOR USE AS STATE ECONOMIC INDICATORS

TABLE III
M O N T A N A
STATEWIDE EMPLOYMENT BY INDUSTRY
(IN THOUSANDS)

95 BM

1996

(Page 2)

(ESTABLISHMENT DATA) 1996	JAN	FEB	MAR	APR	MAY	JUN	JUL	AUG	SEP	OCT	NOV	DEC	AVG
GAS STATIONS	4.8	4.7	4.6	4.6	4.7	5.0	5.0	5.1	5.1				
APPAREL & ACCESSORY	2.4	2.3	2.3	2.3	2.3	2.4	2.4	2.4	2.4				
FURN, HOMEFURN, EQUIP	3.2	3.2	3.2	3.2	3.2	3.2	3.3	3.3	3.3				
EATING & DRINKING	29.1	29.1	29.4	29.9	30.9	31.8	32.1	32.4	31.7				
MISC. RETAIL	7.8	7.9	7.8	7.9	8.2	8.4	8.5	8.6	8.6				
FINANCE, INS, REAL EST.	15.4	15.4	15.4	15.5	15.7	15.9	16.0	16.0	15.9				
FINANCE	8.0	8.0	8.0	8.0	8.0	8.1	8.2	8.1	8.1				
DEPOSITORY INSTITUTIONS	6.0	6.0	6.0	6.0	6.0	6.1	6.1	6.1	6.0				
COMMERCIAL BANKS	4.4	4.4	4.3	4.4	4.4	4.4	4.4	4.4	4.4				
INSURANCE	4.2	4.2	4.2	4.2	4.3	4.3	4.3	4.3	4.3				
INSURANCE CARRIERS	2.1	2.1	2.1	2.1	2.1	2.1	2.2	2.2	2.2				
INSURANCE AGENTS	2.1	2.1	2.1	2.1	2.1	2.1	2.1	2.1	2.1				
REAL ESTATE	3.2	3.2	3.2	3.3	3.4	3.5	3.5	3.6	3.5				
SERVICES	95.4	97.2	97.7	98.6	100.7	104.7	105.3	105.9	104.1				
HOTELS & OTHR LODGING	7.9	8.0	8.2	8.2	8.9	11.0	11.9	12.3	10.9				
PERSONAL SERVICES	2.7	2.8	2.8	2.8	2.6	2.7	2.7	2.7	2.7				
BUSINESS SERVICES	11.0	11.3	11.3	11.6	12.2	12.7	12.5	13.0	13.6				
AUTO & MISC. REPAIR	4.6	4.6	4.8	4.8	4.9	5.2	5.2	5.2	5.1				
AMUSEMENT, INCL MOVIES	7.6	7.7	7.5	7.3	7.6	8.5	8.7	8.8	8.2				
HEALTH SERVICES	31.7	32.0	32.1	32.2	32.3	32.5	32.4	32.3	31.9				
NURSING & PRSNL CARE	5.3	5.4	5.5	5.4	5.5	5.5	5.6	5.6	5.6				
HOSPITALS	15.1	15.2	15.2	15.3	15.3	15.6	15.4	15.4	15.3				
LEGAL SERVICES	2.2	2.2	2.2	2.3	2.3	2.4	2.3	2.4	2.3				
EDUCATIONAL SERVICES	3.2	3.3	3.4	3.4	3.3	2.9	2.5	2.4	2.8				
SOCIAL SERVICES	9.3	9.5	9.5	9.7	9.7	9.3	9.2	9.3	9.6				
RESIDENTIAL CARE	2.1	2.1	2.1	2.1	2.2	2.2	2.1	2.2	2.1				
MEMBERSHIP ORGANIZATION	8.0	8.2	8.1	8.3	8.4	9.0	9.3	9.0	8.6				
ENGINEERING & MNGMENT	6.0	6.2	6.2	6.3	6.5	6.6	6.5	6.5	6.4				
ENGINEER, ARCHITECTS	1.9	1.9	1.9	1.9	2.0	2.1	2.1	2.1	2.1				
* ACCOUNTING, AUDITING	1.7	1.8	1.8	1.8	1.7	1.6	1.6	1.6	1.6				
TOTAL GOVERNMENT	75.8	78.1	79.0	78.7	79.2	76.1	69.5	72.5	77.0				
TOTAL FEDERAL GOVT.	12.0	12.0	12.1	12.2	12.9	13.7	14.0	15.4	14.6				
TOTAL STATE GOVERNMENT	22.2	23.4	23.6	23.6	22.7	20.1	19.8	20.9	23.4				
STATE EDUCATION	11.5	12.5	12.7	12.6	11.5	8.9	8.7	9.5	12.1				
*OTHER STATE GOVT.	10.7	10.9	10.9	11.0	11.2	11.2	11.1	11.3	11.4				
TOTAL LOCAL GOVERNMENT	41.6	42.7	43.3	42.9	43.6	42.3	35.7	36.2	39.0				
LOCAL EDUCATION	28.0	29.0	29.5	28.7	28.8	25.9	19.2	19.0	24.2				
*OTHER LOCAL GOVT.	13.5	13.7	13.8	14.2	14.8	16.5	16.4	17.2	14.8				

*SEE FOOTNOTE ON PAGE 1 OF THIS TABLE

TABLE IV
MONTANA
STATEWIDE FEMALE EMPLOYMENT BY INDUSTRY
(IN THOUSANDS)

1996

95BM

(ESTABLISHMENT DATA) 1996	JAN	FEB	MAR	APR	MAY	JUN	JUL	AUG	SEP	OCT	NOV	DEC	AVG
NONFARM WAGE & SALARY JOBS	172.0	173.9	175.2	177.4	179.0	179.8	175.8	178.2	178.5				
TOTAL PRIVATE	130.8	131.3	131.7	134.2	135.8	139.0	140.3	141.8	139.8				
MINING	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.7				
CONSTRUCTION	1.5	1.4	1.5	1.6	1.7	1.8	2.0	2.0	2.0				
MANUFACTURING	5.0	4.9	5.0	5.1	5.1	5.3	5.3	5.5	5.6				
DURABLE GOODS	2.4	2.4	2.5	2.6	2.6	2.7	2.7	2.8	2.8				
NONDURABLE GOODS	2.6	2.5	2.5	2.5	2.5	2.6	2.6	2.7	2.8				
TCU 1/	5.8	5.9	5.8	5.8	5.6	5.5	5.4	5.4	5.6				
TRANSPORTATION	3.3	3.4	3.3	3.3	3.2	3.0	3.0	3.0	3.1				
COMMUNICATIONS & UTILS	2.5	2.5	2.5	2.5	2.4	2.5	2.4	2.4	2.5				
TRADE	45.2	44.8	44.8	45.2	46.5	47.7	48.4	48.8	48.0				
WHOLESALE TRADE	4.4	4.5	4.5	4.5	4.5	4.4	4.5	4.6	4.6				
RETAIL TRADE	40.8	40.3	40.3	40.7	42.0	43.3	43.9	44.2	43.4				
EATING & DRINKING	16.4	16.3	16.5	16.9	17.4	18.2	18.6	18.8	18.2				
FIRE 2/	10.7	10.9	10.8	10.9	10.9	11.0	10.8	11.2	11.2				
FINANCE	5.9	6.0	6.0	6.0	6.0	6.0	5.8	6.1	6.1				
SERVICES	61.9	62.7	63.1	64.9	65.3	67.0	67.7	68.2	66.7				
HOTELS & OTHR LODGING	4.5	4.5	4.6	4.3	4.8	5.9	6.8	7.1	6.2				
HEALTH SERVICES	26.6	27.0	27.0	27.1	27.2	27.3	27.1	27.1	26.8				
TOTAL GOVERNMENT	41.2	42.6	43.5	43.2	43.2	40.8	35.5	36.4	38.7				
FEDERAL GOVERNMENT	5.2	5.2	5.3	5.3	5.4	5.8	5.9	6.5	6.1				
STATE GOVERNMENT	11.1	11.7	11.7	11.8	11.5	10.0	9.7	10.1	11.4				
LOCAL GOVERNMENT	24.9	25.7	26.5	26.1	26.3	25.0	19.9	19.8	21.2				

1/ TRANSPORTATION/COMMUNICATION/UTILITIES
2/ FINANCE/INSURANCE/REAL ESTATE

FEMALE EMPLOYMENT IS PRODUCED BY THE MONTANA DEPARTMENT OF LABOR AND INDUSTRY FOR USE AS A STATE ECONOMIC INDICATOR

SOURCE FOR DATA: SEE TECHNICAL NOTE S-5 ON FINAL PAGE

TABLE V
MONTANA HOURS & EARNINGS
For Private Nonagricultural Production Workers

	Production Employment (In Thousands)				Average Weekly Earnings			
	July 1996	Aug. 1996	Sept. 1996	Sept. 1995	July 1996	Aug. 1996	Sept. 1996	Sept. 1995
*TOTAL PRIVATE	247.1	249.1	245.2	241.9	$342.55	$346.62	$351.10	$341.12
MINING	4.3	4.3	4.1	4.1	$655.55	$693.96	$711.02	$694.45
*CONSTRUCTION	14.6	14.8	15.2	15.8	$581.76	$607.51	$628.85	$681.25
MANUFACTURING	17.5	17.6	17.5	17.9	$494.34	$502.07	$517.69	$503.04
Durable Goods	12.5	12.4	12.0	12.1	$481.77	$489.80	$510.79	$496.87
Nondurable	5.0	5.2	5.5	5.8	$526.93	$531.96	$534.96	$518.88
*TCU 1/	18.9	19.0	19.2	19.3	$606.81	$609.69	$598.90	$574.74
*Transportation	11.8	11.9	12.1	12.5	$561.38	$548.73	$539.59	$515.06
*Comm. & Util.	7.1	7.1	7.1	6.8	$685.85	$711.31	$697.68	$686.76
*TRADE	88.9	89.5	88.1	87.6	$255.82	$258.32	$254.10	$237.01
*Wholesale Trade	15.7	15.6	15.4	15.3	$422.08	$444.91	$449.55	$412.17
*Retail Trade	73.2	73.9	72.7	72.3	$215.50	$218.45	$212.61	$199.94
*FIRE 2/	12.3	12.4	12.2	12.4	$342.41	$346.02	$362.34	$350.88
*SERVICES	90.6	91.5	88.9	84.8	$290.25	$291.44	$296.40	$278.35

	Average Weekly Hours				Average Hourly Earnings			
	July 1996	Aug. 1996	Sept. 1996	Sept. 1995	July 1996	Aug. 1996	Sept. 1996	Sept. 1995
*TOTAL PRIVATE	32.5	32.7	32.6	32.0	$10.54	$10.60	$10.77	$10.66
MINING	43.1	43.7	44.3	42.5	$15.21	$15.88	$16.05	$16.34
*CONSTRUCTION	38.4	39.5	39.7	39.7	$15.15	$15.38	$15.84	$17.16
MANUFACTURING	38.5	38.8	39.7	39.3	$12.84	$12.94	$13.04	$12.80
Durable Goods	39.2	39.5	40.7	40.2	$12.29	$12.40	$12.55	$12.36
Nondurable	36.9	37.2	37.7	37.6	$14.28	$14.30	$14.19	$13.80
*TCU 1/	40.4	40.7	39.9	37.2	$15.02	$14.98	$15.01	$15.45
*Transportation	40.3	40.2	39.3	36.4	$13.93	$13.65	$13.73	$14.15
*Comm. & Util.	40.8	41.5	40.8	38.8	$16.81	$17.14	$17.10	$17.70
*TRADE	30.6	30.9	30.0	29.7	$8.36	$8.36	$8.47	$7.98
*Wholesale Trade	36.0	36.8	37.0	36.9	$12.28	$12.09	$12.15	$11.17
*Retail Trade	29.4	29.6	28.5	28.2	$7.33	$7.38	$7.46	$7.09
*FIRE 2/	35.3	35.2	36.6	34.4	$9.70	$9.83	$9.90	$10.20
*SERVICES	29.8	29.8	30.0	29.3	$9.74	$9.78	$9.88	$9.50

1/ TRANSPORTATION/COMMUNICATION/UTILITIES
2/ FINANCE/INSURANCE/REAL ESTATE

*ITEMS MARKED WITH AN *ARE PRODUCED BY THE MONTANA DEPARTMENT OF LABOR AND INDUSTRY FOR USE AS STATE ECONOMIC INDICATORS.

PRODUCTION WORKERS ARE NONSUPERVISORY AND NONGOVERNMENT PAYROLL PERSONNEL.
SOURCE FOR DATA: SEE TECHNICAL NOTE S-4 ON FINAL PAGE

TABLE VI
THE CONSUMER PRICE INDEX - U.S.
NOT SEASONALLY ADJUSTED

ALL ITEMS
(1982-1984 = 100)

	1996		1995		1994	
	CPI-U	CPI-W	CPI-U	CPI-W	CPI-U	CPI-W
January	154.4	151.7	150.3	147.8	146.2	143.6
February	154.9	152.2	150.9	148.3	146.7	144.0
March	155.7	152.9	151.4	148.7	147.2	144.4
April	156.3	153.6	151.9	149.3	147.4	144.7
May	156.6	154.0	152.2	149.6	147.5	144.9
June	156.7	154.1	152.5	149.9	148.0	145.4
July	157.0	154.3	152.5	149.9	148.4	145.8
August	157.3	154.5	152.9	150.2	149.0	146.5
September	157.8	155.1	153.2	150.6	149.4	146.9
October			153.7	151.0	149.5	147.0
November			153.6	150.9	149.7	147.3
December			153.5	150.9	149.7	147.2
Dec-to-Dec %			2.5%	2.5%	2.7%	2.7%
ANNUAL AVERAGE:			152.4	149.8	148.2	145.6
Ann Avg %			2.8%	2.9%	2.6%	2.5%

Expenditure Category CPI-U Index	Relative Importance	Sept. 1996	% Change From Aug. 1996	% Change From Sept. 1995	Ann Average % 1995	Ann Average % 1994
ALL ITEMS	100%	157.8	0.3%	3.0%	2.8%	2.6%
Food & Beverages	18%	155.0	0.5%	3.7%	2.8%	2.3%
Housing	42%	153.9	-0.1%	2.9%	2.6%	2.5%
Apparel & Upkeep	6%	131.5	2.7%	-0.9%	-1.0%	-0.2%
Transportation	18%	143.2	0.3%	3.2%	3.6%	3.0%
Medical Care	6%	229.4	0.1%	3.3%	4.5%	4.8%
Entertainment	4%	159.8	0.4%	3.2%	2.5%	2.9%
Other Goods & Services	6%	218.3	0.9%	3.9%	4.2%	2.9%

Purchasing Power Of Consumer Dollar:	Sept. 1996	Aug. 1996	Sept. 1995	Ann Average 1995	Ann Average 1994
(1982-84 = $1.00)	$0.63	$0.64	$0.65	$0.66	$0.67

THE CONSUMER PRICE INDEX (CPI) IS A MEASURE OF THE AVERAGE CHANGE IN THE PRICES PAID BY URBAN CONSUMERS FOR A FIXED MARKET BASKET OF GOODS AND SERVICES. THE CPI IS CALCULATED MONTHLY FOR TWO POPULATION GROUPS, ONE CONSISTING ONLY OF THE URBAN HOUSEHOLDS WHOSE PRIMARY SOURCE OF INCOME IS DERIVED FROM THE EMPLOYMENT OF WAGE EARNERS AND CLERICAL WORKERS (CPI-W). AS NEW USES WERE DEVELOPED FOR THE CPI IN RECENT YEARS, THE NEED FOR A BROADER AND MORE REPRESENTATIVE INDEX BECAME APPARENT. THE ALL-URBAN CONSUMER INDEX (CPI-U), INTRODUCED IN 1978, IS REPRESENTATIVE OF THE 1982-84 BUYING HABITS OF ABOUT 80% OF THE NONINSTITUTIONAL POPULATION, COMPARED WITH 32% REPRESENTED IN CPI-W.

SOURCE FOR DATA: SEE TECHNICAL NOTE S-6 ON FINAL PAGE

TABLE VII
NEW AND CHANGED OWNERSHIP BUSINESSES IN MONTANA

AREAS	New July To Sept. 1996	Changed July To Sept. 1996	New July To Sept. 1995	Changed July To Sept. 1995	Year-to-Date 1996	Year-to-Date 1995
State of MT	871	367	846	388	4272	3495
Great Falls MSA	61	19	54	21	274	204
Billings MSA	106	53	102	51	560	496
Multi County	87	20	68	21	328	238
Anaconda-Butte LFA	54	18	65	29	284	241
Beaverhead	8	6	5	10	44	32
Deer Lodge	5	1	3	1	24	23
Granite	0	0	4	1	6	13
Madison	10	2	12	1	52	43
Powell	5	2	4	3	30	13
Silver Bow	26	7	37	13	128	117
Bozeman LFA	100	49	104	49	526	447
Gallatin	82	39	79	38	411	343
Meagher	3	0	1	1	13	11
Park	15	10	24	10	102	93
Glasgow LFA	24	6	12	11	98	75
Daniels	0	0	2	1	10	10
Phillips	4	0	2	5	14	19
Roosevelt	9	2	3	1	31	17
Sheridan	3	3	3	1	19	13
Valley	8	1	2	3	24	16
Glendive LFA	13	6	8	3	80	50
Dawson	3	2	1	1	33	16
Garfield	0	0	0	0	3	2
McCone	0	0	1	1	3	6
Prairie	0	1	1	0	3	1
Richland	9	3	5	0	35	22
Wibaux	1	0	0	1	3	3
Hardin-Red Lodge LFA	30	13	25	14	133	98
Big Horn	9	4	4	5	36	26
Carbon	10	7	9	2	57	25
Stillwater	6	2	8	7	25	35
Sweet Grass	5	0	4	0	15	12

CHANGED OWNERSHIP BUSINESSES ARE SUCCESSORS TO ACTIVE ACCOUNTS (AN ESTABLISHED BUSINESS WITH A NEW OWNER) WHICH ACCOUNT FOR OVER ONE-FOURTH OF THE TOTAL.

MSA-Metropolitan Statistical Area
LFA-Labor Force Area

SOURCE: This table was prepared by the Montana Department of Labor & Industry, Research & Analysis Bureau, from Unemployment Insurance administrative records and is produced for informational purposes only.

TABLE VII
NEW AND CHANGED OWNERSHIP BUSINESSES IN MONTANA

AREAS	New July To Sept. 1996	Changed July To Sept. 1996	New July To Sept. 1995	Changed July To Sept. 1995	Year-to-Date 1996	Year-to-Date 1995
Havre LFA	14	3	14	11	71	65
Blaine	3	0	1	0	20	15
Hill	9	1	10	11	43	44
Liberty	2	2	3	0	8	6
Helena LFA	69	30	62	24	322	235
Broadwater	4	3	6	0	30	17
Jefferson	7	1	6	0	35	25
Lewis & Clark	58	26	50	24	257	193
Kalispell LFA	106	55	121	56	561	514
Flathead	74	37	81	36	377	363
Lake	17	9	26	11	108	90
Lincoln	15	9	14	9	76	61
Lewistown LFA	14	7	14	10	87	83
Fergus	10	4	11	5	45	49
Golden Valley	0	0	0	0	2	1
Judith Basin	1	0	0	2	4	7
Musselshell	2	2	3	1	29	20
Petroleum	0	1	0	0	1	2
Wheatland	1	0	0	2	6	4
Miles City LFA	18	9	14	16	109	70
Carter	1	3	0	0	6	6
Custer	5	1	4	6	50	30
Fallon	2	1	2	2	15	8
Powder River	2	2	1	2	15	4
Rosebud	8	2	5	6	22	20
Treasure	0	0	2	0	1	2
Missoula LFA	141	69	160	59	710	584
Mineral	5	3	3	0	21	13
Missoula	79	44	99	42	435	366
Ravalli	42	14	44	14	185	153
Sanders	15	8	14	3	69	52
Shelby-Cut Bank LFA	34	10	23	13	129	95
Choteau	3	1	3	3	19	14
Glacier	14	2	5	7	38	30
Pondera	5	1	3	1	18	14
Teton	6	3	6	1	29	18
Toole	6	3	6	1	25	19

CHANGED OWNERSHIP BUSINESSES ARE SUCCESSORS TO ACTIVE ACCOUNTS (AN ESTABLISHED BUSINESS WITH A NEW OWNER) WHICH ACCOUNT FOR OVER ONE-FOURTH OF THE TOTAL.

MSA-Metropolitan Statistical Area
LFA-Labor Force Area

SOURCE: This table was prepared by the Montana Department of Labor & Industry, Research & Analysis Bureau, from Unemployment Insurance administrative records and is produced for informational purposes only

Glossary of Terms

1.) Civilian Labor Force-The number of persons 16 years and older, defined as employed or unemployed, excluding members of the armed forces.

2.) Employed-Those persons who work for pay or profit during a week or, as unpaid family workers, work 15 hours or more during a week. Also included as employed are those who although not working had some job attachment and were not looking for work, including persons temporarily absent from a job due to illness, bad weather, vacation, or labor dispute, whether or not they were in a pay status during their time off.

3.) Unemployed-Those persons who, for an entire week, did not work at all, were able to work and available for work, and (1) were looking for work or (2) would have looked for work except that (a) they were waiting to return to a job from which they had been laid off, or (b) they were waiting to report to a new wage and salary job scheduled to start within the following 30 days (and were not in school during the week).

4.) Unemployed Rate-The number of unemployed expressed as a percent of the civilian labor force.

5.) Residence Data-A count of people by where people live.

6.) Establishment Data-A count of jobs by where people work.

7.) Seasonally Adjusted Labor Force Series-To facilitate the evaluation of labor force, recurrent yearly movements have been isolated and removed using the X-11 ARIMA method of seasonal adjustment. This is the same method used by the Bureau of labor Statistics to seasonally adjust the national labor force series.

8.) MSA-Metropolitan Statistical Area as determined by the Office of Management and Budget. The MSA must have a central city with a population of 50,000 or more.

9.) LFA-Labor Force Area as determined by the Research and Analysis Bureau, Montana Department of Labor and Industry, consists of a central city or cities with a population of less than 50,000 and the economically integrated geographical area surrounding it.

10.) SDA-The Job Training Partnership Act (JTPA) was established to replace CETA in job search, placement, relocation, and especially training assistance. Each state designs local plans for JTPA programs through a Private Industry Council (PIC). Each PIC jurisdiction is known as a Service Delivery Area (SDA). The two SDA's for Montana are known as Rural CEP (Beaverhead, Broadwater, Deer Lodge, Granite, Jefferson, Lewis & Clark, Madison, Meagher, Powell, and Silver Bow counties) and Balance of State (the other 46 counties).

11.) Benchmarking-A continuous process of establishing a new set of data which affects the series of estimates through revision. Once a new benchmark is established, the adjustments to estimates between the new benchmark and the preceding one are carried forward progressively to the current month by use of sample or secondary data. In the case of employment data, the benchmark is used to establish the level of employment, while the sample is primarily used to measure the month-to-month changes in the level.

12.) CES-790 Program-The Current Employment Statistics survey produces monthly estimates of a wide variety of employment and earnings information for the nation and each state.

Sources of Data

S-1.) Prepared by the Montana Department of Labor and Industry's Research and Analysis Bureau in cooperation with the U.S. Department of Labor's Bureau of Labor Statistics (BLS). LAUS data (Local Area Unemployment Statistics program) is adjusted to the Current Population Survey benchmark and is the official BLS approved series that is used to allocate federal funds and determine eligibility for federal assistance programs. This series represents employment and unemployment by place of residence, and is not comparable to the place-of-work industry employment series (CES data). LAUS data is calculated for the week that includes the 12th of the month. Workers involved in labor disputes are counted as employed. Total employment in the labor force also includes agricultural workers, unpaid family workers, domestic workers and the self-employed.

S-2.) Prepared by the Montana Department of Labor and Industry's Research and Analysis Bureau. The unadjusted unemployment rate is prepared by the LAUS program in cooperation with the U.S. Department of Labor's Bureau of Labor Statistics. The seasonally adjusted rate is an unofficial series, and is provided only for use as a state economic indicator.

S-3.) Prepared by the Montana Department of Labor and Industry's Research and Analysis Bureau from LAUS data. Data for Service Delivery Areas and Labor Force Areas is calculated from the official data series by summing up employment and unemployment for the appropriate counties involved, and calculating an unemployment rate from the summed data for each area.

S-4.) Prepared by the Montana Department of Labor and Industry's Research and Analysis Bureau in cooperation with the U.S. Department of Labor's Bureau of Labor Statistics. Data from the CES (Current Employment Statistics) program represents employment by place-of-work, and covers full-time and part-time employees who worked during, or received pay for, the payroll period that includes the 12th of the month. The data excludes the self-employed, volunteers, unpaid family workers and domestic workers. Persons on sick leave, vacations, or holidays (and being paid for that period by their employer) are considered employed. Payroll and worker-hour data is collected for production and related workers in manufacturing industries, non-supervisory workers in private service-producing industries, and construction workers in construction industries. The earnings figures are "gross" figures — that is, they reflect changes in wage rates, shift differentials and premium pay for overtime work. The hours figures relate to the hours for which pay was received, which is different from scheduled or standard work hours.

S-5.) Prepared by the Montana Department of Labor and Industry's Research and Analysis Bureau from a survey of Business Establishments as part of the BLS-790 Program. Information on Women Workers is computed as a ratio of All Employees of the Current Employment Statistics, and is produced for informational purposes only.

S-6.) Tabulations produced by the U.S. Department of Labor's Bureau of Labor Statistics, and reprinted by the Montana Department of Labor and Industry's Research and Analysis Bureau for informational purposes only. This is a national data series because Montana data is not computed separately.

Montana Employment and Labor Force Trends is published quarterly by the Montana Department of Labor and Industry's Research and Analysis Bureau. 600 copies of this publication were published at an estimated cost of $ 1.10 per copy, for a total cost of $ 660.00—which includes $ 330.00 for printing and $ 330.00 for distribution.

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